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Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RAILROAD.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1905.

SOUTH. 491 Pas.	485 Mx	STATIONS.	NORTH. 490 Pas	494 Mx.
1 10	5 00	Washington	* 1 20	§ 8 15
2 30	6 35	Baltimore	11 23	7 09
3 00	7 40	Philadelphia	10 52	5 39
3 44	8 28	Wilmington	10 05	5 00
4 58	9 42	Clayton	8 58	3 40
5 07	9 51	Kenton	8 50	3 32
5 16	10 00	Hartley	8 21	3 23
f 5 18	10 02	Slaughter's	f 8 19	f 3 21
5 25	10 09	Marydel	8 12	3 14
5 31	10 15	Henderson	8 06	3 08
5 37	10 21	Goldsboro	8 00	3 02
5 46	10 30	Greensboro	7 51	2 53
5 55	10 39	Ridgely	7 42	2 44
6 03	10 47	Queen Anne	7 33	2 35
6 12	10 56	Cordova	7 24	2 26
f 6 18	f11 02	Chapel	f 7 18	f 2 20
6 30	11 14	Easton	7 09	2 11
f 6 38	f11 22	Llandaff	f 6 57	f 1 59
6 44	11 28	Trappe	6 52	1 54
6 53	11 37	Oxford	6 43	1 45
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to receive or discharge passengers § All trains daily except Sunday. *Connection is made via Porter.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Express trains leave Broad Street Station Philadelphia,

FOR NEW YORK.

MAY 28, 1905.

Week-days—A. M.—4.38, 4 40, 4.53, 5.18, 5.58, 7.00, 7.33, 8.20, 9.05, 9.50, 10.21, *11.00, *12.00 M.

P. M.—12.35, *1.00, 1.40, 2 20, *2.30, 3.00, 3 50, *3.52, *3.54, *4.00, *5.00, *5.56, 6.00, 7.00, *8.00, 9.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

Sundays, A. M.—1.38, 4.40, 4 53, 5.18, 8.25, 9.50, 11.00

P. M.—*12.35, 2.20, *2.30, *3.52, *3.54, 4.00 5.20, *5.56, 6.26, 7.00, *8.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

From West Philadelphia only, 2.45 A. M. and 12.34 P. M. daily.

From North Philadelphia only, *12.28 P. M. daily (Manhattan Limited).

Express for Boston, without change, 10.50 A. M. week-days and 5.55 P. M. daily from Broad Street Station.

*Dining Car. †Extra fare train.

For tickets and other information apply to Ticket Agent.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic

Choptank River Route.

For Baltimore.—The magnificent side-wheel iron steamers Avalon and Joppa leave alternately daily except Saturday, weather permitting, for Baltimore from landings as follows:

Denton	12 M.	Cambridge	6.00 P. M.
Williston		Oxford	7.00 P. M.
Two Johns		Bellevue	
Kingston		Double Mills	
Dover Bridge	1.30 P. M.	Easton	9 30 P. M.
Windy Hill		Oxford	10.30 P. M.
Choptank		Corners	
E. New Market	3.30 P.M	Tilghman's	11.30 P. M.

Arriving in Baltimore at 5 o'clock following morning. Returning, the steamers leave Baltimore from pier 4, Light street wharf daily except Sunday at 6 o'clock P. M. for all points named, arriving at Easton about 3.30 A. M., Oxford 3.45, Cambridge 6.00, East New Market 7.00 and Denton 11 A. M. Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. Grain bags furnished and grain delivered at elevators. Further information supplied by

T. MURDOCH, Passenger Agent,
T. A JOYNES, General Superintendant

B. C. & A. RAILWAY CO.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEP. 13, 1901.

STATIONS.	EAST-BOUND. 3 Dai ex. Sun	9 da ex Sat Sun	11 Sat'y only.
	A. M	P. M	P. M.
Baltimore		4 10	3 00
Claiborne	9 45	7 35	6 25
McDaniel	9 50	7 42	6 32
S Michaels	9 56	7 5	6 40
Royal Oak	f 10 03	f 7 58	f 6 48
Kirkham	f 10 06	f 8 02	f 6 52
Bloomfield	f 10 09	f 8 07	f 6 57
EASTON	10 17	8 16	7 06
Bethlehem	f 10 31	f. 8 31	f 7 21
Preston	10 37	8 38	7 28
Linchester	f 10 39	f 8 40	f 7 30
Ellwood	f 10 41	f 8 42	f 7 32
Hurlock	10 50	8 50	7 40
Rhodesdale	f 10 57	f 8 57	f 7 47
Reid's Grove	f 11 02	f 9 02	f 7 52
Vienna	f 11 09	f 9 09	f 7 59
Mardela Springs	f 11 17	f 9 17	f 8 07
Hebron	f 11 25	f 9 25	f 8 15
Rock-a-walkin	f 11 28	f 9 28	f 8 18
Salisbury	11 40	9 40	8 30
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	11 43	9 42	
Walston's	f 11 50	f 9 58	f 8 38
Parsonsburg	f 11 54	f 9 48	f 8 42
Pittsville	12 00	f 9 52	f 8 45
Willard's	f 12 06	f 10 03	f 8 53
Whaleyville	f 12 10	f 10 08	f 8 58
S. Martin's	f 12 16	f 10 13	f 9 03
Berlin	12 25	10 23	9 13
Ocean City	12 40	10 35	9 25
	P. M	P. M.	P.M.

STATIONS.	WEST-B'D. 6 Daily ex Sun	2 Daily ex Sun
	A. M	P. M.
Ocean City	6 40	2 10
Berlin	6 56	2 26
S. Martin's	f 7 02	f 2 32
Whaleyville	f 7 09	f 2 38
Willard's	f 7 14	f 2 43
Pittsville	7 22	2 51
Parsonsburg	f 7 28	2 57
Walston's	f 7 32	f 3 01
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	7 43	3 14
Salisbury	7 47	3 18
Rock-a-walkin	f 7 54	f 3 26
Hebron	f 7 58	f 3 30
Mardela Springs	f 8 07	3 39
Vienna	f 8 16	f 3 48
Reid's Grove	f 8 22	f 3 54
Rhodesdale	f 8 28	f 4 01
Hurlock	8 37	4 10
Ellwood	f 8 44	f 4 17
Linchester	f 8 46	f 4 19
Preston	8 49	f 4 23
Bethlehem	f 8 55	f 4 29
EASTON	9 11	4 45
Bloomfield	f 9 16	f 4 50
Kirkham	f 9 20	f 4 54
Royal Oak	f 9 24	f 4 58
S Michaels	9 34	5 08
McDaniel	9 40	f 5 15
Claiborne	9 55	5 20
Baltimore	1 10	
	P. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

No. 6 connects at Berlin with D., M & V. train No. 592, north, and connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. trains Nos. 92, north, and 81, south, when on time

No. 1 connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 85, south and at Berlin with D.M. & V. train No. 535, south, when on time.

No. 3 connects at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 96, north, when on time.

No 119 gets connection at N. Y. P. N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 80, north, when on time.

Connections made with steamer lines at Easton, Vienna and Salisbury.

WILLARD THOMPSON, General Manager. T. MURDOCH, Passenger Agent.

A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. and Div. Pass. Agt.

CALENDAR

in 300 Different Designs at the Gazette Office.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One—HoW It is Done in Easton.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Easton man.

Mrs. J. E. Willey, wife of J. E. Willey, farmer, Centreville road, three and a half miles north of Easton, says: "I have firm confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured them at W. C. Hughes' drug store, in Easton, and they were used in our family with very beneficial results. The first box gave such satisfaction that we got a second, and I am pleaaed to say that we believe them to be all that they are claimed to be. We have recommended them to others, and I know of one person who got a box the other day on the strength of my recommendation. I feel confident that if they are used as directed they will never fail to give good results."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents a box. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.



$1.00

PURCHASES A $3 PEN

THE CELTRIC

MODEL 2.

Fountain Pen

is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any $3 pen on the market. It is richly chased, writes fluently, guaranteed not to leak.

$1.00.

is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen which with ordinary care will last a life time.

OUR GUARANTEE.

The Pen is Solid Gold guaranteed finest grade 14k. Holder is made of the best quality rubber in four parts.

SENT PREPAID

upon receipt of $1 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you are not entirely satisfied or you do not think the pen is worth $3, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

ORDER TO-DAY.

and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

ADDRESS

THE SELDEN PEN MFG. CO.

140 Nassau St. NEW YORK.

FRANK EHLEN, Receiver.

QUEEN ANNE'S R. R. CO.

Time Table—In effect Dec. 14, 1904.

EASTWARD. Read Down. Daily Ex.	Sunday.	BALTO. FERRY SERVICE. STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Read Up. Daily Ex.	Sunday.
P. M.	A. M.		NOON.	P. M.
3.50	7.00	Lv... Baltimore ...Ar.	12.00	9.20
5.50	9.00	Ar...Love Point...Lv.	.....	.....
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Daily Ex.	Sunday.	RAILROAD DIV. STATIONS.	Daily Ex.	Sunday.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6.00	9.10	Lv...Love Point...Ar.	9.50	6.30
6.30	10.00	.....Queenstown	9.20	5.40
6.52	10.25	..... Centreville.....	8.50	5.05
6.41	10.14	.....Wye Mills.....	9.05	5.22
6.55	10.32	.....Queen Anne	8.50	5.00
7.13	11.00	.....Denton.....	8.33	4.35
7.29	11.21	.....Hickman.....	8.17	4.12
7.44	11.50	.....Greenwood.....	8.02	3.50
8.05	12.15	.....Ellendale.....	7.42	3.12
8.19	12.30	..... Milton	7.25	2.55
8.40	12.55	.....Lewes	7.05	2.30
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

JOHN C. BOSLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE ORIGINAL.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for **Foley's** Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiates and is safest for children.

SOLD BY HARRY ROBERTS.

Terrific Race with Death.

"Death was fast approaching," writes Ralph F. Fernandez, of Tampa, Fla, describing his fearful race with death, "as a result of liver trouble and heart disease, which had robbed me of sleep and of all interest in life. I had tried many different doctors and several medicines, but got no benefit, until I began to use Electric Bitters. So wonderful was their effect, that in three days I felt like a new man, and today I am cured of all my troubles." Guaranteed at Smithers' Moreland Pharmacy; price 50c.

Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D.
La Porte, Ind.

It is quite a common occurrence to hear people complain of their stomachs, while, as a matter of fact, in 95 per cent. of digestive troubles, the fault does not lie with that long-suffering organ, but in the fact that it is being called upon to accomplish work that is beyond its powers. The man who would shrink from abusing a valuable horse by overdriving, never stops to think how frequently he outrages that far more valuable possession—his own stomach. Primarily this particular form of cruelty is due to lack of physiological knowledge, but ignorance of the law excuses no one, and a little common sense would prevent many digestive disasters. An eminent physician once said: "If ever the human race is wiped off the earth it will be on account of the failure of its digestive apparatus," and the principal cause in promoting that failure is the infliction of too much work upon the willing, unoffending stomach. In old age, especially, when the appetite necessarily diminishes, all kinds of devices are resorted to to urge the stomach to increased exertions, not recognizing the fact that it is a provision of nature that the appetite should decrease, since the body does not require as much sustenance. If this important fact was kept in mind, and the amount of food steadily diminished as age advances, and that amount divided into smaller and more frequent meals, we should have better nourished forms, and greater freedom from gastric difficulties among elderly people.

I have in mind, at the present time, a most delightful lady of over 70 years, who came to me a couple of years ago "a perfect skeleton," as we are wont to say, and who could not take any nourishment of the ordinary kind, and was, therefore, failing rapidly. The diet prescribed consisted almost wholly of stewed prunes, malted milk and toast. A very small portion every hour. It took three months to get her stomach in order to receive common food, and she has since kept in excellent health by eating six small meals daily.

Sir Henry Thompson, one of the greatest living authorities on the value of foods, contends that the failure of the teeth in age is an admonition of nature that the amount of food, and its character, should be graded to suit the altered condition induced by advancing years, since the aged neither require, nor can digest, as much food as younger people. Nature is a pretty safe guide to follow, and when she makes no demand for food it is most unwise to attempt to ignore her warnings.

CLUB NOTES.

Chicago.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: I am going to tell you the symptoms in my case, and trust you will give me some method of treatment which will relieve my suffering. I am past 77 years old and an old soldier. Had a very bad spell of typhoid fever while in the army; was discharged and sent home to die. But I am still here; after three months of confinement to bed and bed sores on my back, I was numb from my shoulders down my left side, but it partially left me. After that I worked shoeing horses for a number of years, but have quit now and work only at light work in summer. I have always been a hard-working man, with strictly temperate habits. Only bad habit is tobacco, about five cents' worth a week; drink no tea or coffee, but milk or water. I am of a bilious temperament and am constipated nearly all the time, unless I take a laxative, which I generally take every night. Have oatmeal for breakfast, potatoes and bread for dinner, and once in a while a little fresh meat. I have catarrh of the head and throat, and think, also, of my stomach. Wind and gurgling in stomach, and left side of stomach is sunken, but lungs are quite full for one of my age. I am weak through the hips and back and knees. I feel tired and languid some days, and others pretty good, but if I sit down to read in the daytime, I drop off to sleep and do not know I am asleep until I awake, and find my paper on the floor.

My feet are sort of numb up to my ankles, and have a peculiar feeling when I walk, and are cold most of the time, summer as well as winter. I get tired so easily. Have rheumatism and my flesh is sore and tender. I am very thin, weigh only 116 pounds, when I should weigh 160 pounds. My food does not seem to do me any good. Sometimes I think I ought to eat more. My stomach is never sour and I have no heartburn now, but did have it years ago. My appetite is good. Some people tell me I starve myself, and that is the reason I am so thin. Nothing I eat seems to distress me at all, but my stomach is weak, because I have abused it years ago by bolting my food down, and not chewing it as I ought, hence reaping what I have sown; but was driven with work in my shop, so it seemed that I must work all the time for customers. There is one thing more, and that is that until quite recently my urine has bothered me a good deal. I have had to get up five and six times during the night—but very scanty and not a bad color. Hoping you are not disgusted with all this long letter, I am, Sincerely yours, P. H.

You should not overeat; your past plan of not eating large quantities of food is best. A person of your age does not require a large quantity, and if you will use great care to thoroughly masticate all of the food that you do eat you will get more benefit than if you were to eat large quantities. You will also be benefited by drinking freely of fresh buttermilk daily. It will benefit the kidneys, and will give you strength and vitality, and also aid in overcoming the tendency toward rheumatism. Two and a three, or even four quarts of buttermilk, will not be too much. There is a great deal of nutriment in buttermilk, and it gives strength, but as there is not much fat, you will be wise to eat a small quantity of salted almond nuts for your dessert every day at dinner; raisins, figs, apples, etc., will all be good for you.

Montana.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Sir: We are having an epidemic of scarlet fever, or scarlatina, as it is called most of the time. The first sickness does not seem to amount to much. They are only confined to bed for a day or two with fever and sore throat, with a light rash. But so many take cold or have a relapse. Two boys of the age of eight years, fine, strong fellows, before the attack of the disease, are now at the point of death from dropsy and others are very sick with something similar to diphtheria and gathering of ears, etc., from relapse.

We have a family of three children, ages six, five and three, and they have so far escaped, but as we live on a ranch, we have simply quarantined ourselves from contagion. But they all three have one trouble. When the two oldest were aged two and one-half and one and one-half years, we went to visit a sister, and her little girl was recovering from an attack of croup. We had never heard that croup was contagious, so never thought of any harm. But in three days the younger took it, and in a day or two the elder. From that time on every few months they would suffer from an attack. When the youngest was six months old the other two had croup and he followed with a very bad attack, and now he suffers most. When he gets bad we place a stove lid in a pan and sprinkle water over it, and also vinegar, keeping his face over the steam, and changing the lids often, so there is constant steam. I took all his clothing off but the underwear, rolled him in a woolen blanket, and rolled that around him, upon top of which was another dry blanket. I kept the boiler on the kitchen range, so that the water was almost boiling hot. I find this the best method to give him a hot bath. I changed the blankets whenever they began to get cool, keeping the dry ones always around him. I gave him ipecac after other remedies failed, but I believe the germs of that croup are in the system, and I would like to know if there is any way that we can ward off these attacks? The children seem perfectly well, but after going to sleep, wake up in 20 or 30 minutes, with a fully developed case of croup. Afterwards they are left with a bad cough, which seems deep-seated. I think I have warded off a good many spells of sickness by prompt and persistent doctoring, but as these attacks come without warning, and although I doctor without rest until the attack is conquered, I am not satisfied. I want to do something to prevent the croup. I kept hot applications on the throat until the swelling was somewhat reduced. Then I covered his throat and chest with antiphlogistine over which I placed cotton batting to exclude the air. This I changed as often as it would come off, for five days. The last time after the attack of croup, the child almost had pneumonia, and an hour before he showed no signs of a cold. I hope I am not imposing upon your time, but I believe in the Home Health club, and want to find out what to do. Thanking you again, and hoping you will realize what a blessing you are bringing to those in darkness; a light which will reconstruct humanity, making the bodies strong and teaching parents to avoid the depths of suffering for their children—helping them to realize that each sickness weakens, and the body must build up what it has lost before it can go on to new growth. Gratefully, Mrs. W. H.

First, you need have no fears of scarlet fever or smallpox, if you follow the directions given in the Home Health club books for the prevention and cure of these diseases. Second, membranous croup is of a more or less contagious nature, and should always be guarded against the same as diphtheria, which in some respects it resembles to such an extent as to sometimes deceive the attendant.

In the case of your little ones the symptoms appear to be more in the nature of spasmodic laryngitis or acute catarrhal inflammation of the larynx. While your method of treatment is advisable, yet you can do more and get better results by adopting the suggestions given in your Home Health club book in the chapters on home treatment of croup. By supplying to the children the cell salts Kali Mur., which affects the mucous membranes, the tendency to the disease will disappear.

I thank you most heartily for your kind and most encouraging words. All such letters help to make smooth the path of life.

Readers of this paper are at liberty to write for information on subjects pertaining to health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., and contain name and address in full, and at least four cents in postage.

Professional One.

Fuddy—I saw Dr. Gueswell this morning.

Duddy—H'm! What did he have to say?

"Nothing particular. He said he was glad to see me well."

"Only think of it! Ananias was struck dead for a littler one than that."—Boston Transcript.

Lapland Crime.

In Lapland the crime which is punished most severely, next to murder, is the marrying of a girl against the express wish of her parents.

METEORITE FARMING

STONES FROM THE SKIES BRING REVENUE TO KANSANS.

Tillers of the Soil Plow Up the Celestial Projectiles and Dispose of Them to Advantage.

Dr. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, has, in the past 15 years, brought together an unusual collection of meteoric stones that have fallen in Kansas. Some of them have a historic as well as a scientific interest, states the New York Post. The finding of more than one of the lot has saved a farmer from the man who held the mortgage. During some years of this period meteor-hunting became the popular pastime among the Kiowa county farmers, and Dr. Snow got with certain of the stones romantic stories of their discovery.

It was in 1890 that the attention of Dr. Snow was called to the existence of a collection of meteoric stones in the hands of a farmer named Kimberley. Some years before a shower of the stones had fallen. The cowboys knew where many of them were, and, knowing nothing of their value, readily told the farmer. Mrs. Kimberly, in the course of her reading, learned that meteorites were valuable. Her husband was skeptical and traded his collection, one by one, for whatever a neighbor would give. The wife promptly bought the stones and kept them. When Dr. Snow heard of the Kimberly hoard he bought it, paying a price large enough to lift the mrotgage from the Kiowa county farm.

The Kansas collector bought for $500 a 218-pound stone that had been placed on exhibition by a farmer in a country grocery store. The bargain was made while the owner and Dr. Snow drove to the store. When they arrived a telegram from a New York jewelry firm was handed the owner, in which $1,100 was offered for the prize. From a son of the farmer Kimberly already mentioned Dr. Snow bought one of his choicest specimens, and the money came, as had been the case with his father, in time to relieve a pressing need.

In Washington county, at the northern edge of the state, a tenant farmer named January was lucky enough to have a 188-pound stone fall almost at his feet. A 44-pound piece was broken from it when it struck, and the canny finder drove a good trade in fragments chipped from the smaller piece. The large portion he mounted and exhibited, driving over a large portion of the state with his "meteorite show" and gathering in some hundreds of dollars in admission fees before Dr. Snow bought the stone.

A young woman school-teacher, who saw this Washington county meteorite fall, described it in a letter to Dr. Snow: "I was driving along the road beside the cornfield in which January was plowing, when I heard a rumbling sound. I thought it was my parasol rubbing against the cart-wheel. The sound frightened my horse. . . . Looking ahead, I saw a blue streak passing overhead. . . . Upon striking the ground, it burst with great violence. . . . The meteor fell within 50 yards of where I was, and I drove to the place. It left a hole in the earth about three feet in diameter, two feet deep on the north side and three feet on the south side." The school-teacher and the farmer dug the stone out—after quieting both the horse hitched to the cart and the plow team. Before the sale of this specimen was completed the owner of the farm, a New York woman, put in a claim for the stone on the ground that it belonged, like the soil, to the holder of the title.

During the time when meteorites were being found most often in Kiowa county the farmers plowed their land deep and often. They illustrated the old fable of the poor man who prayed to the genii to show him the road to riches. In answer to his prayer the command to dig for the gold that was buried under his farm was given. Digging deep, and planting incidentally while searching for the gold, brought the riches he sought—from the markets. So, the search for meteorites has, in one form or another, brought prosperity to the imaginative Kansas farmer.

Luxuries in Alaska.

A side light upon the mode of living in Alaska is given by stating the fact that in Seattle recently 7,500 cases of canned cream (15 freight carloads) was ordered by one Seattle firm from a single cannery for shipment to Alaska. This cream is really milk condensed to about half its volume, and is very popular in Alaska. The Alaskans drink it as they eat bacon. In Juneau the cold, or so-called "shut-in" months, are enlivened with club affairs, dances and social functions, at which the men are required to wear dress suits. There are carpets on the floors of the Alaskan log huts, and the more pretentious houses have almost all American luxuries.—Binghamton Press.

Watch Factory Disease.

In the year 1890, when influenza was epidemic throughout Europe, many workmen contracted the disease in three watch factories at Madretsch, Germany, and a number died. At one factory at Madretsch, however, the disease did not appear. Investigations showed that oil of turpentine was used in the turning of the metals used for watchcases. The oil became warm and evaporated and the workmen inhaled the air laden with it. This seemed to protect them against the disease. Since then oil of turpentine has been always evaporated in that factory upon a stove and not a case of influenza has ever occurred there.

VARIETY OF EGG DISHES.

There Are So Many Ways in Which This Excellent Food May Be Prepared.

In many households, eggs figure frequently on the daily bill of fare. Suggestions for the preparation are likely therefore to be welcomed, and from Harper's cook book cyclopedia, therefore, the following novel ways have been selected:

Broiled eggs—Cut slices of bread, toast them lightly, trim the edges, and lay them on a dish before the fire, with some bits of butter placed on top. When this melts, break and spread carefully six or eight eggs on the toast. Have ready a salamander, or hot shovel, to brown the top, and, when the eggs are sufficiently done, squeeze an orange and grate some nutmeg over them.

Eggs a la creme—Hard boil 12 eggs, slice them thin in rings. In the bottom of a large baking dish place a layer of grated bread crumbs, then one of the eggs; cover with bits of butter and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Continue thus to blend these ingredients until the dish is full; be sure, though, that the crumbs cover the eggs upon top. Over the whole pour a large teacupful of sweet cream, and brown nicely in a moderately heated oven.

Eggs a la Martin—Have ready a dish that should be like a deep, ordinary soup plate, without the wide rim. It is easy enough to find plenty such at any store. Have it heated, not too hot. Put into a small saucepan a teaspoonful of butter. Let it melt, but be careful that it does not brown. Then add a teaspoonful of flour (or more, if it is preferred thicker), and then very slowly, after the flour is well mingled, a cup of milk or cream. Then add four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Stir well, and when thoroughly heated pour into the dish you have ready, and with great care (so as to keep the shape) drop into the mixture four eggs. The ordinary dish will hold about four eggs and look well, but it may be possible to find larger ones. Put at once into the oven, and when the eggs are set serve at once. A few bits of parsley make the dish look more inviting.

Egg Timbales—Butter small tin molds and dust them with powdered parsley; then an egg is dropped in each and they are put in a pan of hot water and cooked in the oven for about ten minutes, when they may be turned out on a round platter, and a sauce made of a cup of thickened cream with chopped mushrooms in it, or a tomato sauce with the mushrooms may be poured around them. These timbales may be altered by lining the molds with finely minced ham instead of the parsley, but it must be moistened with cream or egg to make it adhere to the tin. The egg is put in and the sauce used as before.

PRETTY CANDLE SHADES.

Skillful Fingers Can Make These at Home from Bits of Card Board Simply Decorated.

No sooner had the verdict gone out that we were to use candles without shades than charming shades came in.

These can be made at home and gotten up by the dozen, at a moment's notice, to suit any color scheme of the table or room.

The shop-made candle shades have been a luxury. Whether they were of tissue paper or beaded fringe or floral, they were costly and perishable. They were always catching on fire.

Then one day a clever woman took a piece of colored pasteboard, wrapped it into a circle, fastened its edges together with brass clamps used for legal paper and painted a scroll design on it. She wanted crimson candle shades; she had none, and this was the way she met the emergency.

Since then she has had nothing but these colored pasteboard affairs decorated in all manner of simple ways. Her method is easy to copy. Any woman who wishes to have an artistic dinner table can make a half-dozen of these shades, not only for the candles, but for the lamps on table and sideboard.

When tulips or jonquils are the flowers used the candle shades are yellow, with a Chinese scroll in black paint around the edges. When the roses are pink the shades may be of pink and green. When ferns and white flowers are used the shades are green, with white edges.

If one wishes anything more elaborate it is quite easy (but more trouble) to get up a floral design which is altogether charming for spring luncheons and dinners. The pasteboard is covered with painted flowers and laced together at the edges with satin ribbon.

By the way, when clamps are not handy, just slit four buttonholes through the pasteboard with a pair of scissors and tie them together with colored ribbon.—Philadelphia Press.

Hollandaise Sauce.

Hallandaise sauce is the best sauce for an ordinary boiled fish, like halibut. The following rule will make sufficient sauce to serve with two or three pounds of fish: Mix together two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a bay leaf, half a dozen whole peppers, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Then add a cupful of stock, or water, and juice of a lemon. Place the bowl containing the sauce in a pan of hot water and stir it until the butter melts. If the butter is very fresh add a saltspoonful of salt. Take from the fire and stir a very little of the mixture into the well beaten mixture.

Little Chocolate Cakes.

Beat four ounces of butter with six ounces of sugar till creamy, add six ounces of grated chocolate, five eggs well beaten and half a teaspoonful vanilla extract. Sift in five ounces of flour and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Divide into well greased gem pans, and bake in a hot oven for about 15 minutes.